

M.A./M.Sc. GEOGRAPHY - PART - I
PAPER - VI - WORLD ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY
TOPIC - PRIMARY ACTIVITY

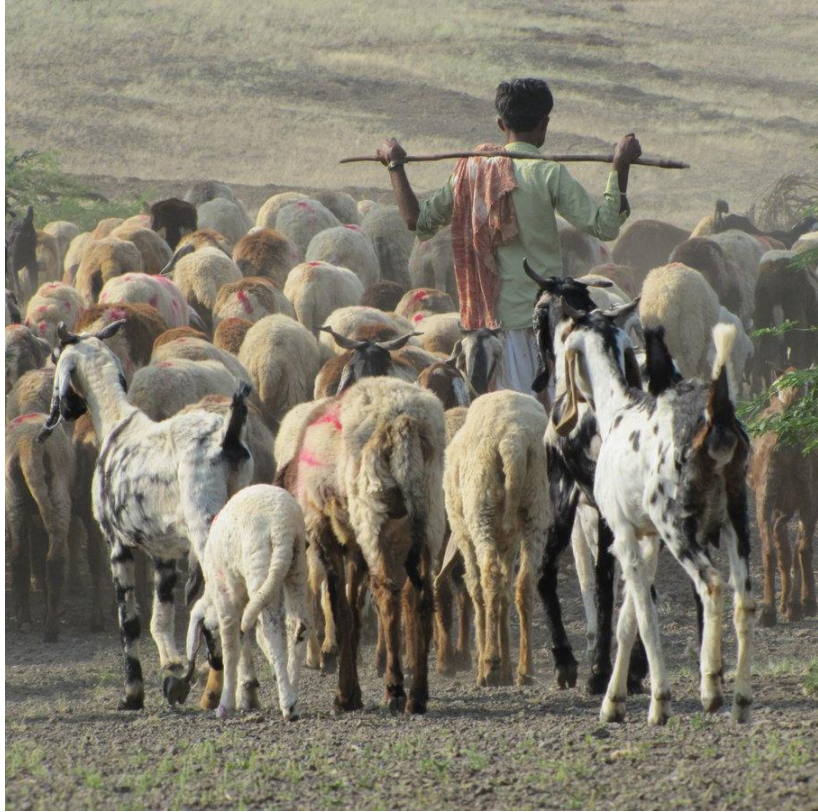


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OUTLINE OF THE TOPIC

- Meaning
- Hunting and Gathering
- Pastoralism
- Nomadic Herding
- Commercial Livestock Rearing
- Agriculture
- Mining
- Factors affecting mining activity
- Methods of mining
- Recapitulation





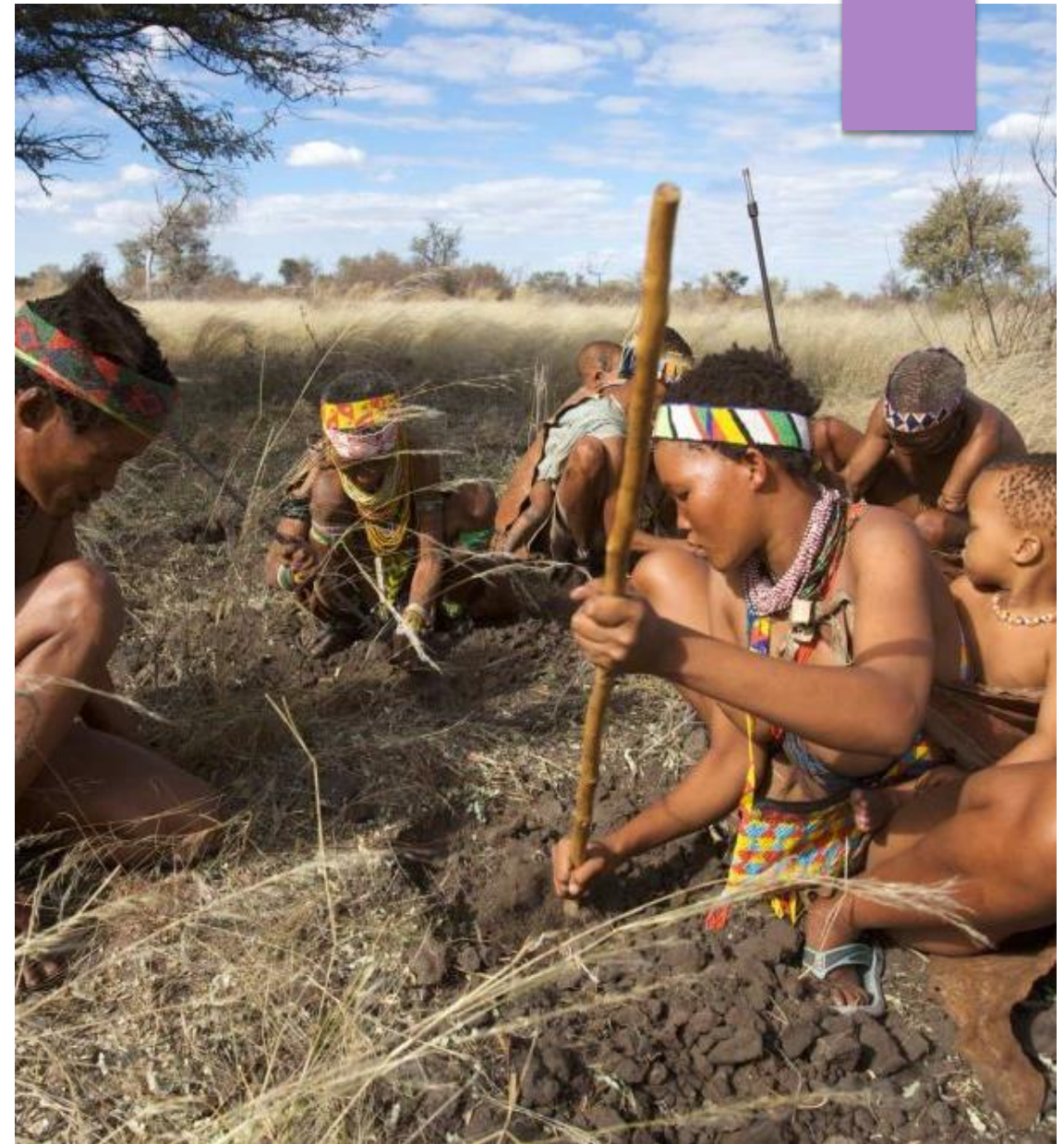
Nomadic Herding is a major primary activity

MEANING of primary activities

- Primary activities (Occupations) are those that harvest or extract something from the earth.
- They are at the beginning of the production cycle, where humans are in close contact with the resources and potentials of the environment.
- Such activities involve basic foodstuff and raw material production
- Hunting and gathering, nomadic herding, agriculture, mining etc. are the examples.

HUNTING AND GATHERING

- ❑ Hunting and gathering were the universal forms of primary production before the advent of agriculture.
- ❑ Gathering and hunting are the oldest economic activities known.
- ❑ Gathering is practiced in regions with harsh climatic conditions.
- ❑ In modern times some gathering is market oriented and has become commercial





PASTORALISM

- ❑ After realizing that hunting and gathering is unsustainable in the long run people started with domestication of animals found in this region.
- ❑ Depending on the geographical factors and technological developments animal rearing today is practiced in two types.





NOMADIC HERDING

- ❑ It is also called pastoral nomadism which is a primitive subsistence activity in which herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter etc.
- ❑ A wide variety of animals are kept in different regions.
- ❑ Pastoral nomadism is associated with three important regions.



COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK REARING

- ❑ It is more organised, capital intensive and is practiced in permanent ranches for commercial purposes.
- ❑ Products like meat, wool, hides are processed and packed scientifically and then exported.
- ❑ New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and U.S.A are important countries where commercial livestock rearing is permanent.

AGRICULTURE



- ❑ Depending on the methods of farming different types of crops are grown and livestock raised.
- ❑ The important systems of agriculture are as follows
 - 1) Subsistence agriculture
 - 2) Plantation agriculture
 - 3) Extensive commercial grain cultivation
 - 4) Mixed farming
 - 5) Dairy farming
 - 6) Mediterranean agriculture
 - 7) Market gardening and horticulture
 - 8) Cooperative farming, and
 - 9) Collective farming.



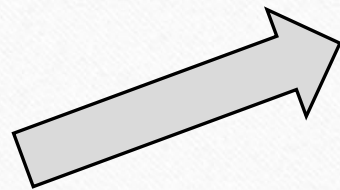
MINING

- ❑ Extraction of minerals from the earth surface or beneath the surface for useful purposes is known as mining.
- ❑ The discovery of minerals in the history of Human Development is reflected in many stages.
- ❑ The actual development of mining began with the Industrial Revolution and its importance is continuously rising.

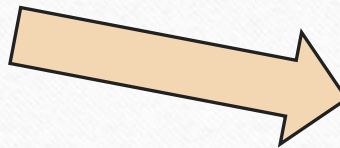
FACTORS AFFECTING MINING ACTIVITY



PROFITABILITY DEPENDS
ON TWO FACTORS :



PHYSICAL



ECONOMIC

METHODS OF MINING



Surface mining



Underground mining

Depending on the mode of occurrence and the nature of ore, mining is of two main types :

- 1) Surface mining
- 2) Underground mining.



RECAPITULATION

- ❑ Early man was completely dependent on his environment.
- ❑ Farming originated in the valleys of Tigris-Euphrates and Indus about 10,000 years ago.
- ❑ Human activities are grouped into primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities.
- ❑ Hunting and gathering, mining, animal husbandry and farming are primary activities.
- ❑ Pastoral farming can be both subsistence and commercial type.
- ❑ Agriculture employs about 49 % of the global manpower.
- ❑ Minerals can be metallic and nonmetallic.
- ❑ Mining can be of open-cast and shaft mining type.

